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COLUMBIA NATIONAL FOREST

The Columbia National Forest extends from the Columbia River north to the Cispus River and from Mount Adams west to Mount St. Helens. It includes 759,251 acres, with a timber stand of about 11,000,000,000 board feet, from which 3,458,000 board feet was logged in 1931. Forage on this forest supported over 1,000 cattle and 14,000 sheep during the

(I) SPIRIT LAKE AND MOUNT ST. HELENS In the northwestern portion of the Columbia National Forest rises the smoothly rounded cone of Mount St. Helens, 9,671 feet above the sea. Its symmetry is apparent to the climber even at close range. The ascent is most difficult, but because of the surpassing smoothness of its sides this mountain offers the best opportunity of any of the high mountains for the sport of glissade on the return trip. The mountain is said to be the youngest of the volcanic cones of the Cascade Range, the latest disturbance having been not more than 80 years ago. Even now the exudations from volcanic fissures are so hot that the visitor may put on a pot of mush in the evening and enjoy a wellcooked breakfast.

Nestled at the base of St. Helens is Spirit Lake. On its banks amid firs and hemlocks the Young Men's Christian Association of Portland has a summer camp which will accommodate a large number of boys and young men. The fishing in the lake is well known. The Forest Service has reserved a large public camping ground here. The entrance to Spirit Lake is by

the Lewis River on the Columbia National Forest was started with the recent completion of the Ariel Dam about 12 miles above Woodland. This 185-foot con-crete arch dam creates a lake about 10 miles long, making some 40 miles of lake-shore lands available for

@ GOVERNMENT MINERAL SPRINGS

as well as an improved forest camp. During the pas road leads northerly up Wind River. (12)

Money Creek Park is a timbered area of 18 acres traversed by the Stevens Pass Highway, 10 miles south of Index. It is bordered by the Skykomish River and surrounded by lofty peaks. It may be the starting point of many interesting hikes. Good fishing is

The park was formerly operated by the Natural Parks Association of Washington. Moderate charges are made for the use of its camping facilities. It is laid out in individual sites, each site being equipped with tables, benches, fireplaces, and sanitary conveniences. Bathing and fishing are good in the Skykomish River. A caretaker is in charge of the park.

basket grass or bear grass, Indian paint brush, and

ountain ash. There are also masses of lupine and other highly colored flowers. From the summit of Mount Spokane one looks across great mountain ranges and finds in evergreen canyons and gulches 17 beautiful lakes and rivers.

center of Spokane and can be reached easily in a 2-hour ride. All along the roadway are mountain springs of cold water. One must provide his own food in making the trip to the top of the mountain, as there are no means of securing eatables there.

INFORMATION

tained from the Regional Forester, Portland, Oreg., or from any forest supervisor in Washington.

State. Each of these forest areas is directly in charge of a forest supervisor. The headquarters of the forest supervisors are as follows:

Okanogan, Wash.
Vancouver, Wash.
Republic, Wash.
Newport, Wash.
Bellingham, Wash
Olympia, Wash.
Tacoma, Wash.
Seattle, Wash.
Pendleton, Oreg.
Wenatchee, Wash.

SMOKER'S CODE

Mount Adams from Bird Creek Meadows, Columbia National Forest

WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST

summit of the Cascades east to the breaks of the Co-lumbia River and from Glacier Peak to the Yakima River. It is about 70 miles long and 50 miles wide

and has a timber stand of 3,600,000,000 board feet,

forest 31,923 sheep and 670 cattle are grazed.

from which 6,677,000 feet was logged in 1931. On this

The Wenatchee National Forest extends from the

WIND RIVER FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION

is the Wind River Substation of the Pacific Northwest

Forest Experiment Station, where many important research studies are conducted bearing on the forest

problems of the region; here there is also an arbo-

retum. At the Wind River Station is a large forest nursery where millions of young forest trees are grown annually to be used for planting on areas entirely

® MOUNT ADAMS

is one of the outstanding topographic features of southern Washington. Mount Adams on the Washington side and Mount Hood on the Oregon side form

the gateposts of the Columbia Gorge region. To reach

the Mount Adams country best the autoist should leave the Evergreen Highway at Underwood, near White Salmon. If he is traveling the Columbia Highway, he

may cross the bridges either at Hood River, Oreg.,

to White Salmon, Wash., or near Cascade Locks, then up the Evergreen Highway to the town of White Sal-

mon, thence travel up the White Salmon River to

Guler, then up Morrison Creek to Morrison Creek

Ranger Station, where his car may be left. From this point, foot or pack trips may be made to the alpine parks and meadows about the mountain. Trout Lake,

Bird Creek Meadows, and the Ice Caves are points of

Mount Adams, boldly rearing its head 12,307 feet,

In the Wind River Valley, a few miles off the road.

(For the dry season) DANGEROUS TO SMOKE WHILE TRAVELING ON FOREST, BRUSH, OR GRASS LAND

SMOKE ONLY—

1. While Stopping in a Safe Place Clear of All Inflammable Material, or 2. Outside of Any Area Closed to Smoking by State or Federal Order, or

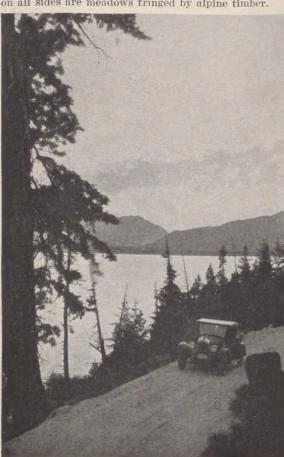
3. Inside of a Vehicle on Two-Way Highways, or

4. Above Timber Line, and AFTER SMOKING—

Put Out All Lighted Material.

The Law Prohibits Throwing Away Any Burning Matches or Tobacco or Other Lighted Material in a Forest Region.





(14)

				M	IIL	EA	GE	TA	BL	E								
	Aberdeen	Bellingham	Chehalis	Davenport	Everett	Longview	Mount Rainier	Olympia	Pasco	Port Angeles*	Pullman	Seattle	Spokane	Tacoma	Vancouver, Wash.	Walla Walla	Wenatchee	Yakima
Aberdeen		206	58	406	141	104	136	48	321	162	483	112	443	81	145	368	273	230
Bellingham	206		193	330	65	239	180	158	347	141	446	94	367	125	280	394	197	256
Chehalis	58	193		393	128	46	84	35	308	159	470	99	430	68	87	355	260	217
Coeur d'Alene	478	401	465	77	336	465	452	430	185	412	114	364	33	397	420	197	205	271
Colville	498	422	485	92	357	512	472	450	232	431	161	386	82	417	467	244	225	292
Davenport	406	330	393		265	439	380	358	186	339	115	294	36	325	395	198	133	200
Ellensburg	237	219	224	163	154	270	211	189	128	199	290	125	200	156	232	175	72	37
Everett	141	65	128	265		174	115	93	282	76	381	29	302	60	215	329	132	191
Goldendale	269	327	211	271	262	169	273	246	111	307	273	233	261	220	124	158	180	71
Lewiston	469	478	455	147	413	427	442	420	147	474	34	400	111	387	382	100	281	238
Longview	104	239	46	439	174		108	81	280	205	442	145	430	114	45	327	306	240
Mount Baker	264	58	251	388	123	297	238	216	405	199	504	152	425	183	338	452	255	314
Mount Rainier	136	180	84	380	115	108		88	295	160	457	86	417	55	149	342	247	204
Olympia	48	158	35	358	93	81	88		273	124	435	64	395	33	122	320	225	182
Oroville	403	332	390	266	267	436	377	355	330	343	381	291	303	222	477	377	133	239
Pasco	321	347	308	186	282	280	295	273		327	162	253	150	240	235	47	200	91

- 112 94 99 294 29 145 86 64 253 74 415 --- 331 31 186 300 161 162 - 443 367 430 36 302 430 417 395 150 378 79 331 ___ 362 385 162 170 236 ---- 81 125 68 325 60 114 55 33 240 105 402 31 362 --- 155 287 192 149 Vancouver, B. C. 250 44 237 374 109 283 224 202 391 185 490 138 411 169 324 438 241 300

(B) THE ENTIAT RIVER On the northeast side of the Wenatchee National Forest lies the Entiat Valley, accessible by a good highway up the Columbia River from Wenatchee. Turning up the Entiat River, the visitor passes a fine fruit region and then enters the forest. At several points along the stream are forest camps, the most frequented being at Silver Creek. Fishing is good,

especially beyond the end of the road. SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST

The Snoqualmie National Forest is in King and Snohomish Counties, extending from the main summit of the Cascade Range to the foothills on the west. It is a region of narrow valleys, steep ridges, and high peaks reaching above timber line. The forest includes 636,233 acres and bears a timber stand of about 8,900,000,000 board feet. In 1931 the timber logged from this forest amounted to 38,362,000 feet.

® MONTE CRISTO

Silverton and Monte Cristo, on the Stillaguamish River, are not accessible by automobile at present; cars may be left at Granite Falls, however, and travel-In this part of the Snoqualmie National Forest stream bottoms are narrow and the slopes are very steep. Trails to the high points take off frequently.

ers may make the trip in the open coaches of the Hartford & Eastern Railway to the high mountain country, where there is a large hotel with modern conveniences. 1 INDEX REGION

The Index region, located in the lower Skykomish Valley of the Snoqualmie National Forest, is accessible by railway and by the Stevens Pass Highway. Far-ther up the river this highway reaches Scenic Hot Springs. The Skykomish Valley is overhung by high mountains from which tumble many waterfalls with several mountain lakes in the back country. ® DENNY CREEK

A few miles west of the Snoqualmie Pass of the Cascade Range, just off Sunset Highway, the Forest Service has a forest camp with running water and sanitary toilets, and cleared places for camping and auto parking. Nearby are the majestic Franklin Falls of the almie River, and in a rock-bound wilderness, up Denny Creek, are the fairy-like Denny Falls. In the mountain region to the north, east, and south the country is dotted with some 250 mountain lakes, partly in the Snoqualmie, partly in the Wenatchee National Forest. Some of them may be reached by trail. Those that are accessible are excellent for trout fishing.

COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST Up in the northeastern corner of the State, in the Kettle River Mountains, is the Colville National Forest. On its 748,861 acres there is a timber stand of about 2,681,000,000 board feet, and its ranges provide forage for 4,800 cattle and 30,000 sheep. In 1931 there was cut on this forest a total of 4,372,000 board feet

Camp on the shores of Bonaparte Lake on the Colville National Forest ¹⁹ SAN POIL RIVER

The San Poil River rises in the heart of the Colville National Forest and flows south through a narrow valley edged by precipices and basaltic cliffs, broken by timbered grassy steeps. There are no more beautiful camp grounds than those among the pines and the larch groves of the upper San Poil.

To reach this country the automobile traveler should leave the Sunset Highway at Wilbur, Wash., and journey northward across the Columbia River and up the San Poil River via Republic or he may parallel the Great Northern Railway from Spokane by way of the Inland Empire Highway, which crosses the Columbia near Marcus and continues up the Kettle River around an elbow into Canada, then turns south again, paralleling the railroad from Curlew to go southward past Curlew Lake and over the divide to San Poil Lake, the source of the San Poil River. Fishing, camping, and fall hunting are the principal features. Republic may also be reached from the west, leaving the Cariboo Trail at Tonasket, over a good gravel road.

KANIKSU NATIONAL FOREST

@ PRIEST LAKE In the Kaniksu National Forest (partly in Washington and partly in Idaho), at an elevation of 2,439 feet among the mountains of the Pend Oreille Range, the southern end of the Selkirks, is Priest Lake, Idaho, with its heavily timbered shore line and numerous islands. The forest has a timber stand of approximately 1,667,000,000 board feet.

Sites for summer homes have been surveyed along the shore of Priest Lake and may be leased from the forest supervisor, whose headquarters are at Newport, Wash. Between Priest River and Coolin one passes the field station of the Priest River Experiment Sta-tion of the Forest Service, where many important investigations are conducted bearing on the forest prob lems of this section. Fishing in Priest Lake and Priest River is excellent. However, all of the smaller streams which flow into the lake are at present closed to fishing. This region abounds with wild life of every description, deer and bear being especially plentiful. (16)

② CLARK FORK VALLEY Near Newport are Bead, Marshall, and Brown's Lakes, which offer apportunities for camping and fishing. A good road leads up Clark Fork from Newport to the Canadian boundary. At Metaline Falls the river enters a rugged canyon. At "Z" Canyon the walls are only 16 feet apart and through this narrow cleft the river plunges.

Sullivan's Lake is easily reached from Metaline Falls. Its shores are heavily wooded, and a background of rugged mountains adds greatly to the attraction.

tiveness of the scene. On the west side of the river, a short distance below Metaline Falls, an automobile road leads to Loon Lake, near which is a large underground cave. The Forest Service has a partly developed camp ground on this lake.

From Metaline Falls to the Canadian boundary the road has been improved and is in excellent condition

for north-and-south travel and connects with the Canadian road system. UMATILLA NATIONAL FOREST @ GODMAN SPRINGS

for automobile travel. This valley is a natural artery

In the southeast corner of the State, within the Umatilla National Forest, is the north spur of the Blue Mountains. Surrounded by many townships of grain lands, these mountains rise to high knife-like ridges and drop to deep, shadowy canyons. Here, threading the scenic passes of the main divide, the Forest Service has built a highroad, "The Blue Sky Way." At Godman Springs on the very top of the mountain a forest camp has been established, and nearby are a series of large springs which break out within a few feet of the mountain summit. The road continues southward, on the very peak of the divide, and reaches into Oregon, heading Wenaha River, the principal watercourse of the upper Blue Mountains. This is a real sky-line road and with connecting roads in the valley, makes a desirable loop route.

OTHER AREAS PACK DEMONSTRATION FOREST

(University of Washington, College of Forestry) On the highway to Mount Rainier at La Grande Station the College of Forestry of the University of Washington maintains the Charles Lathrop Pack Demonington maintains the Charles Lathrop Fack Demonstration Forest. This forest of 2,000 acres contains over 25,000,000 feet of timber. It lies on both sides of the highway for a distance of about 4 miles.

The purpose of the forest is to demonstrate in the woods permanent forest production. The items of special interest are a complete model forest in miniature, a forest nursery, planting operations, and demonstrating illustrating regeneration and protection from strations illustrating regeneration and protection from fire. A small sawmill is in operation for salvaging fire-killed timber. Eight miles of road have been built through the forest, and a lookout tower where one can obtain a wonderful view of Mount Rainier, Nisqually Canyon, and the entire surrounding country has been erected. The area is also used for practical field work during April, May, and June by the entire sophomore class of the college.

Location

Whidby, and smaller islands.

of Coulee City, Douglas County.

north of Bay View, Skagit County.

River north of Satsop. city limits of Hoquiam

iles above Leavenworth. 45 E., Sec. 17. les south of Forks.

of Bellingham, on scenic Chuckanut Drive, in Sound, west of Bellingham.

mile north of Rainier Park Highway, and 1 mile of Enumelaw

em of Hood Canal, 25 miles west of Bremerton

th of Chehalis on Pacific Highway. rtheast corner of State, next to Canadian border. theast of Spokane.

attle and Tacoma. wport Highway, 15 miles south of Newport, Wash. Highway, 6 miles west of Snoqualmie Pass, near

NATURAL PARKS ASSOCIATION CAMP Tables and Fire- Fuel Bathing Fishing Shelter Care- Time Number can accom-

					1	STATE	PARK	S				
((23)) Money Creek Park.	(\$1 per night for best	}Yes	Yes	Yes	Wood free	River fine	Yes	None	Yes	None	40 auto parties	Stevens Pass Highway, 10 miles southeast of Index.
Name	Rates	Tollets	benches	places	Fuei	Datining	Fishing	for cars	taker	limit	modate	Location

				STATE PARKS	
Number and name	Size	Date	Reached by	Attractions	
((24)) Larrabee ¹	Acres 20 4,000	1923	Pacific Highway Boat from Seattle, Anacortes, or Bellingham	Beach on salt water; excellent camping. Fine view of San Juan Islands. Includes Mountain, Twin, and Cascade Lakes; fishing; camp ground with facilities, including community kitchen. Bathing, boating. Mount Constitution offers unsurpassed view of San Juan Islands and mainland.	8 miles south Orcas Island
((26)) Deception Pass 1	1, 900	1922	Auto from Mount Vernon and Anacortes, and by ferry.	Excellent camping facilities. Beach. Camp ground. Salt and fresh water bathing and fishing. Four islands near Deception Pass. Frontage on Pass and Cranberry Lakes.	On Fidalgo,
((27)) Mahler	30	1923	Rainier National Park Highway (White River	No improvements.	One-fourth n
((28)) Twanoh 1	40	1923	section). Navy Yard Highway	Salt water bathing, camping, community kitchen, store under concession, boating, fishing, and clam digging.	northwest of Southern Ari
((29)) Schafer ² ((30)) Polson State Park_	25 310	1924 1922	Road from Satsop to Matlock From Hoquiam	Excellent camping. Virgin timber Shelterhouse and trails. No overnight stops. Typical stand of virgin timber native to Washington.	On Satsop R. Adjacent to o
((31)) Lewis and Clark ¹ _ ((32)) Crawford ² _ ((33)) Mount Spokane ² _ ((33))	520 40 1, 500		Pacific Highway Road and trail from Metaline Falls Road from Spokane	Excellent camping area. Trails. Virgin timber, largely of splendid Douglas fir No improvements. Gardiner Caves—several hundred feet under ground. Will be extensively developed for recreation. From its summit, a mile in height, mountain ranges of British Columbia, Idaho, and eastern Washington present beautiful views.	12 miles south Extreme north 35 miles north
((34)) Dry Falls of Grand Coulee. ²	3, 000	1927	Sunset Highway from Coulee City or Central Highway from Euphrata.	Views. Community kitchens, water facilities for camping. Will be more extensively developed. Is portion of ancient river bed of Columbia River. Grand Coulee itself cut 700 to 1,000 feet deep. 50 miles long. Post-glacial wonder.	Southwest of
((35)) Wormald	160	1927	Vancouver-Cougar Road	No improvements. Rugged mountains. Natural scenic area 4 miles from auto road	East Fork I
((36)) Sequim Bay 2	84	1924	Olympic Highway	Bathing, boating, clam digging, fishing, camping. Frontage on Washington Harbor. Easy motoring distance to Olympic Mountains.	Wash., Cla 6 miles south
Bay View Salt Water Park Pend Oreille ² Women's Federation ²	12 92 160 62	1925 1927 1927 1928	La Comer-Spanish Highway On Olympic Highway Spokane-Newport Highway Sunset Highway	Camping facilities, community kitchen, water, beach Has a fine salt-water beach No improvements. Every type of timber grown in eastern Washington Used as exhibit park of forest types found in Washington. Most remarkable stand of	Padilla Bay, Between Sear Spokane-New On Sunset
Millersvania 2	780	1921	Near Pacific Highway	typical Washington timber adjacent to any highway in State. No improvements. Frontage on Deep Lake. Splendid stand of timber and broad	Camp Joy. 9 miles south
Wenatchee Lake Asotin Bogachiel	300 100 120	1929 1930 1929	Stevens Pass Highway Asotin-Oregon State Line Highway Olympic Highway	meadows. No improvements. Good camping Good spring and camping spot. Cabins, camping, river fishing, large timber.	About 25 mile T. 7 N., R. 4 About 6 mile
¹ Park custodian year	around.	1			

² Park custodian summer season only, 6 months.

((37)) De Molay Forest....

From Vancouver, Wash., over the Evergreen Highway, turning north from Stevenson, Wash.

Because of their interest in reforestation and their desire to assist in the perpetuation of the timber resources of their State the Order of De Molay in the State of Washington, 13 miles north of Carson, along road to contributed by the young men of the De Molay. The first plantation was established in 1927 and up to the present time the De Molay have contributed over \$2.000.

North Pacific Region, Portland, Oreg.

FOREST SERVICE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



rellow-pine and larch forests, the situation is different rigidly kept out, a young Douglas fir forest will come in after logging. East of the Cascade Range, in the If adequate blocks of seed trees are left, and if fire is lands from fire after slash has been burned is the most important measure necessary to obtain reforestation. vested than in this region. Protection of logged-off adapted to the growing of large timber in a compara-tively short time. Nowhere is it easier to grow new crops of timber after the mature crops have been harregion west of the Cascade Range exceptionally well imity to the ocean combine to make the Douglas fir The mild climate, heavy rainfall, and relative prox-

PREVENTION

life; and important fishing grounds.

The Federal Government is spending millions of dollars in the protection of national forest resources

ing summer recreation grounds for some million and a quarter people; breeding grounds and refuges for wild duce meat, wool, and leather; public health in affordregulation and proper use of forage resources to pro timber managed on a sustained yield basis; protection of headwaters of the State streams for economic use; State, and these contributions will be materially increased as their resources become more fully developed and utilized. The major contributions are in making direct contributions to the economic life of the The national forests in the State of Washington are

NATIONAL FORESTS CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE

tional forest land will be used, completed. The drainage from 450,000 acres of naacre-feet, the erection of two or more power houses in addition to the Diablo Reservoir and dam recently a reservoir 23 miles long with a capacity of 1,300,000 nearby towns, In 1919, Seattle started work on a large power-development project on the Skagit River. This project contemplates the impounding of water in Forest to supply power and light to Bellingham and their water power. As early as 1905 a power plant was installed at Xooksack Falls, which utilized the water run-off from 125,000 acres in the Mount Baker and municipal water supplies. A number of power plants depend on the Washington national forests for which are the sources of water for irrigation, power, the national forests is the protection of watersheds, an important consideration in the administration of server of water and a regulator of stream flow; and and nearly 170,000 sheep and goats graze each year, on payment by the owners of a reasonable fee for each animal. Timber on the high mountain areas is a conests of Washington more than 25,000 eattle and horses ests, under permit, and is carefully regulated to prevent damage to timber or forage. On the national foring of timber. Grazing is allowed on the national forof the area of Washington is too rough or too high for agricultural use but is admirably adapted for the grow-



methods, which means the harvesting of timber crops ing out this purpose the protection and growing of tim-ber comes first. This is brought about by forestry power, recreational resources, and wild life. In carryby wise use timber, forage, water for irrigation and The purpose of the national forests is to conserve PURPOSE OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS

to Ohanapecosh Hot Springs, where a resort furnishes accommodations, including medicinal baths.

For fishing, huckleberrying, and game hunting with

gun or camera, one may take the trail eastward from

Lewis to Goat Rocks Primitive Area set aside on the divide of the Cascade Range. Between Mount Adams

Utilizing mountain forage. Under Mount Adams, Columbia National Forest

and Mount Rainier on this trip one passes beautiful Packwood Lake where there is a small resort with fishing and boating accommodations of the frontier type.

5 TANEUM CREEK

In the northeast corner of the Rainier National Forest is a dashing little stream which draws visitors from Ellensburg and the mid-Yakima Valley. Here

the Forest Service has laid out a public forest camp,

CHELAN NATIONAL FOREST

The Chelan National Forest extends from the Cana-

dian boundary south to the Entiat-Chelan divide and

from the Cascade summit east to the Columbia River. It has an area of 1,796,781 acres, with a timber stand of about 4,500,000,000 board feet. In 1931 about

3,458,000 feet of timber was cut on the forest and 3,657 cattle and 32,238 sheep were grazed.

6 LAKE CHELAN

In the Chelan National Forest is a rugged landscape

more than a mile and a half from top to bottom and

containing a gigantic serpent-shaped trough 52 miles long. Within this trough lies Lake Chelan. The

granite walls extend downward below sea level and

upward to the 60 or more living glaciers that feed the

lake. These granite walls in places stand perpendicularly at the lake edge and make landing perilous

for any one in a light boat when the waters are rough.

At the foot of the lake there is a large and important (8)

with flush toilets and running water.

000'000'068'187 Total ... 000'000'206'691 Other Federally owned... 9,403,000,000 National forest 000,000,287,68 State, county, and municipal 22,298,000,000 Feet b. m.

forest land within the State is estimated as follows: The total amount of timber on present commercial ber, or brush lands, or glaciers. rocky areas containing scrubby, nonmerchantable timare bare land above timber line, high or rough and over seven million acres within the national forests reason that they are confined to the higher, more rugged portions of the State. It is estimated that ber within them is not correspondingly great, for the forests may bulk large, the stand of merchantable tim-State is 44,241,280 acres. Although the acreage of the ington is 9,579,187 acres, and the total area of the The total net area of the national forests of Wash-

all the resources of the national forests. Forest Service to obtain accurate information about the forests; for it has always been the aim of the pair of telephone lines, fences, and cabins. In addi-tion, crews of temporary men cruise timber and map porary laborers for work on trails and roads and recomparatively large number of temporary men, as lookseason of fire danger—this force is supplemented by a long administrative force. During the summer—the and the forest rangers constitute the permanent yearin charge of a forest ranger. The forest supervisors. ranger districts of from 200,000 to 450,000 acres, each responsible for its administration and protection and the best use of all its resources, and is divided into ture. With the fourteen national forests of Oregon, they form what is known as the North Pacific Region, with headquarters at Portland, Oreg. Each forest is under the immediate direction of a forest supervisor, preparely of the forest supervisor. These forests are administered and protected by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculpartly in Washington and partly in Oregon and Idaho. lands set aside for the purpose of growing timber and conserving water supplies. There are eight national forests entirely within the State and two others lying The national forests are Federally-owned timber-

kirks, of which the Kettle Range, a gently molded sys-The country between the Cascade Range and the Sel-The Selkirks dip into the northeast corner of the State and the Blue Mountains into the southeast corner. tains occupy the greater part of the Olympic Peninsula. The Cascade Range extends generally north and south entirely across the State of Washington, Moun-

THE NATIONAL FORESTS

North Pacific Region, Portland, Oreg. FOREST SERVICE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DE MOLAY FOREST



NATIONAL FORESTS And Information Pertaining to the

STATE OF WASHINGTON? Y

TAM GOAD MAP

① MOUNTS BAKER AND SHUKSAN

upland parks, with splendid camping places and some

Standing apart, far to the westward from the main

1933 NATIONAL FORESTS

And Information Pertaining to the STATE OF WASHINGTON

divide and within 30 miles of tidewater, Mount Baker raises a glacier-clad peak 10,827 feet. A highway, built by the Forest Service and the State, leads from the little town of Glacier to Heather Meadows, thence to Kulshan Ridge between Mount Baker and Mount Shuksan. The dense timber of the lower slopes gives way here to the easily traveled alpine meadows and



of the most inspiring views to be found in the Northwest. A splendid hotel and cottages have been built on the shore of Little Sunrise Lake, which afford comfortable and modern accommodations.

Mountain goats and black bear are native to this region and are frequently observed.

® SKAGIT RIVER The Skagit River, originating in British Columbia, forms the main drainage of the Mount Baker National Forest. Far up the river the valley is broad, the river banker. banks low and wooded, the water slow and dignified in movement; just below Big Beaver Creek the river enters between the frowning walls of Canyon Diablo, a narrow cleft scarcely 10 feet across, with sheer walls rising upward 150 feet. Emerging from the defile, the water spreads out into a great rock-walled pool, rushing over the rocks and down into the broadening valley in a series of foaming rapids. Here at Canyon Diablo, the city of Seattle has constructed a mammoth dam for the generation of electricity, which is being transmitted to that city for use. The auto traveler

OLYMPIC NATIONAL FOREST The Olympic National Forest includes 1,442,978 acres in the Olympic Peninsula, much of it heavily timbered,

meadows, lakes, and alpine gardens, part of which has been definitely set aside by the Forest Service never to be invaded by auto roads or tourist hotels. **10 LAKE CRESENT** On the northern end of the Olympic Per

ROAD MAP

a large body of water, hemmed in by towering heavily wooded slopes. The Olympic Highway has been completed around its south shore. Lapoel Forest Camp is located on this highway, on a timbered point, with views up and down the lake, and has running water and other conveniences. Along the lake shore are other forest camps, and the lake is well supplied with Aurora trail, leading south up the mountain from the neighborhood of Sapolill Point, takes one into the alpine parks and crags of the high Olympic hot springs resorts—the Sol Duc, privately owned, and the Olym-

within the Olympic National Forest lies Lake Crescent,

pic, under Government permit. These are several miles apart, one west and the other east of the lake. The Olympic is accessible by road up the Elwha River from the main highway, and the Sol Duc is accessible by auto up Soleduck River. Fishing is usually very good in Lake Crescent. Beardslee trout, a species reaching up to 23 pounds in weight, is characteristic of this lake.

When it has covered a little more than half its course to the Pacific Ocean, the Quinault River enlarges into Lake Quinault, along the western foothills of the Olympics. Thence it wanders through the dark forested jungles of the Quinault Indian Reservation to the ocean

On the east side of the lake and close to the highway the Forest Service, in cooperation with Grays Harbor County, has improved Falls Creek Forest Camp with sanitary conveniences. Nearby is a Federal fish hatchers. ery. Many summer-home sites have been surveyed along the shore of the lake, and there is an attractive and modern hotel on the southeast shore. Quinault Lake is reached by the recently completed Olympic

(6)

way of a good mountain road from Castle Rock. LAKE MERWIN

The development of the water power resources of

Some 15 miles up Wind River from its junction with the Columbia at the foot of Trapper Creek are two large soda springs known as Government Mineral Springs. They are about a mile apart, and the area around the upper spring has been leased as a hotel site. Summer-home tracts are also available nearby, few years the Forest Service has been improving the old roadbed, so that it is now a very good automobile road. The springs are accessible from Vancouver, Wash., and from Portland by way of the Evergreen (North Bank) Highway as far as Carson, where the

33 MONEY CREEK PARK

MOUNT SPOKANE

The trip from Spokane over the road to the top of Mount Spokane, elevation 5,808 feet, is very much worth while. En route the scenery is interesting, and the view from the summit of the mountain is most Outstanding flora of the mountain top are the Indian

The top of the mountain is about 35 miles from the

Copies of this map, also folder maps of other national forests and detailed information, may be ob-

FOREST OFFICERS There are eight national forests entirely within the State of Washington and two others partly within the

Uneran	Oranogau, wash
Columbia	Vancouver, Wash
Colville	Republic, Wash.
Kaniksu (in part)	Newport, Wash.
Mount Baker	Bellingham, Was
Olympic	Olympia, Wash.
Rainier	Tacoma, Wash.
Snoqualmie	
Umatilla (in part)	Pendleton, Oreg.
Wenatchee	Wenatchee, Was
(18	1
(18)

mountain is some 330 square miles of territory which 14,408 feet from just above sea level. Surrounding the ne more impressive, for it towers abruptly upward

There are higher mountains than Mount Rainier, but ® MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK Below are brief descriptions of the main recreation features of the 10 national forests lying wholly or in part within the State of Washington; also of the Mount Rainier National Park.

RECREATION AREAS great benefit to the dwellers in the neighboring regions mercial value. All are of importance in protecting the forests from damage by fire, and most of them are of Many of the national forest roads have high com ests. Since 1913 this has amounted to \$612,543. the Forest Service in road and trail work in the for dditional 10 per cent of the receipts is expended by has received \$1,783,038 since 1906 from this fund. returned directly to the various counties within na-tional forests for road and school use. Washington Twenty-five per cent of all national forest receipts is ent plans are completed there will be over 2,000 miles of good roads in the national forests of Washington. accessible by Forest Service roads, and when the pres building. The work has gone forward just as rapidly as funds would permit. Many regions have been made o open them by road and trail and telephone line has been the constant endeavor of the Forest Service

Ever since the national forests were established it NATIONAL FOREST ROADS IN WASHINGTON leased also for clubs, lodges, hotels, and sanitariums. be kept in a neat and sanitary condition. Tracts are \$25) a year, with few restrictions except that grounds if desired, at a cost, usually, of \$15 (seldom more than akes. These sites may be leased for a term of years, ner-home sites have been surveyed along rivers and Service is improving public camping grounds and equipping them with sanitary facilities. Many sumon the other major activities of the forests, the Forest

Along with the work of growing timber and earrying HOME SILES FOREST CAMP GROUNDS AND SUMMER-

tribution to Washington under this act for five control on State and private lands for the fiscal year 1932 belts, and farm or ranch wood lots. The Federal conreforestation and the planting of windbreaks, shelter more effective fire prevention and to encourage natural lands. The States are thereby able to bring about states in fire protection of private and State forest act the Federal Government gives financial aid to the throughout the country. Under the provisions of this State and private lands, not only in the Northwest but cones to be borne on the seed trees left.

I'me cooperative forestry (Clarke-McNary) act of 1924
is of great assistance in carrying out reforestation on be piled and burned or otherwise disposed of, since new forests must come either from young seedlings on the ground when logging takes place or from the

is logged, and all brush, limbs, and other debris must

has been set aside as a national park. Highways make both north, south, and northeast sides of the mountain accessible. The south approach, to Paradise Park and the glaciers, has been in use for several years, and the north approach, by way of White River, has more recently been finished.

Although it is a severe climb, the amateur moun-

taineer will not find the ascent of the mountain impossible. The flower-adorned alpine meadows, the crags and glaciers, are a library to the botanist and geologist and an art gallery to the layman. By virtue of its position, the Rainier National Forest assists in the protection of the park. A cooperative fire lookout is maintained at Anvil Rock, not far below the summit, where in his high rock cabin the lookout man is ever on the watch for forest fires, and where he may succor a sick or injured climber. From this point also emergency telephone messages may be sent over Government wires to the outside world.

RAINIER NATIONAL FOREST Surrounding the national park is the Rainier National Forest, covering 1,228,399 acres (net) and with a stand of about 7,000,000,000 feet of timber. From this forest 14,667,000 feet of timber was cut in 1931. and on its range areas 2,200 cattle and 40,000 sheep were grazed. 3 THE NACHES RIVER East of Mount Rainier and within the Rainier National Forest the Naches River starts on a long jour-

ney to the Pacific by way of the Yakima and Columbia Rivers. The lower Naches and its tributaries, the Bumping and American Rivers, are frequented by the Yakima Valley people. These rivers are not glacier fed and are clear and sparkling but exceedingly destructive at time of high water. The rocks are roughhewn rugged escarpments formed when the material was hot and plastic. The timber includes splendid open groves of pine and fir. On several of the flats and benches, but mostly out of sight of the main highway, the Forest Service has summer-home lots either occupied or ready for use, and here and there a forest camp has been established. The rugged canyon of the Tieton lies to the south.
At Rimrock the United States Reclamation Service

has completed a monster earth dam and reservoir to

furnish irrigation waters for the fertile valleys below. Many civic and character-building organizations are leasing summer-health camps in this region.

Boulder Cave Camp on the Naches has been improved by the cooperative efforts of the Forest Service, the Yakima Commercial Club, and the Cascadians, a

mountaineering club of the Yakima Valley. ③ SILVER CREEK North of Mount Rainier, in the White River watershed, and reached by auto from Puget Sound, is Silver creek, and the popular Silver Springs, which come to the surface near the mouth of Silver Creek. These waters are clear, but are lost in the glacial waters of White River, which heads on the northeast side of Mount Rainier. Silver Creek tumbles over the rocks of a steep little canyon surrounded by cedar and hem-



REFORESTATION AND FIRE has shent \$12,589,448 for forest roads and trails and forests of Washington the sum of \$10,863,635 for pro-ti boiling and such that the perior of the period of the per Federal Government has spent on and for the national within the State. For example, since July 1, 1905, the

lock groves. At the mouth of the stream, between the highway and river, a forest camp has been set off where people may stop for lunch or a picnic on their way to the national park. On the benches above the roadway, and out of sight nearby, are the Silver Spring Lodge and a cluster of summer homes. The National Park Highway, now finished from the west side, across

the mountains to Yakima, makes this region accessible from Tacoma and Seattle on the west, and Yakima on **4 THE UPPER COWLITZ** Packwood Lake and Ohanapecosh Hot Springs both lie near the Cowlitz River, which drains the southeast slopes of Mount Rainier and the immense stretch of west Cascade slopes from Rainier to Mount Adams, all within the Rainier National Forest. The State road follows the valley of the Cowlitz River as far as Lewis,



Mount St. Helens across Spirit Lake (7)

[®] "THREE LAKES"—LAKES KEECHELUS, KACHESS, AND CLE ELUM The "three lakes" lie in the Wenatchee National Forest just east of the Cascade divide, and are all near to or accessible from the Sunset Highway. They are all included within a great national irrigation project which makes possible the immense orchard district of the Ellensburg and Yakima region. At Keechelus Lake, closely bordered along the north shore by the Sunset Highway, a summer-home tract is laid out and ready for occupancy; forest camps have been established, the principal one being at Rocky Run. There is a hotel at this lake. At Kachess Lake, accessible by a stub road, are a forest camp and a tract of summer homes ready for occupancy. The Cle Elum River road from the Sunset Highway passes Cle Elum Lake, and

thence along a somewhat rough road leads northward to Fish Lake. The name of the lake suggests the principal attraction. Summer homes are surveyed here also, and on all sides are meadows fringed by alpine timber.

Along the north shore of Lake Wenatchee F-232020

Port Angeles*___ 162 141 159 339 76 205 160 124 327 ___ 457 74 378 105 246 374 208 236 Portland, Oreg. - 153 288 95 403 223 53 157 130 243 254 405 194 393 163 8 290 312 203 Pullman _____ 483 446 470 115 281 442 457 435 162 457 ___ 415 79 402 397 115 248 253

Vancouver, Wash 145 280 87 395 215 45 149 122 235 246 397 186 385 155 ___ 282 304 195 Walla Walla ___ 368 394 355 198 329 327 342 320 47 374 115 300 162 287 282 ___ 247 138 Wenatchee ____ 273 197 260 133 132 306 247 225 200 208 248 161 170 192 304 247 ___ 109 Yakima------230 256 217 200 191 240 204 182 91 236 253 162 236 149 195 138 109 *All mileages, except from Port Angeles, were taken from mileage table, State of Washington highway map

AREA OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS

national forests. of these mountain systems are included within the tem of mountains, is the principal part, is known as the Okanogan Highlands. The higher portions of all

OF WASHINGTON

water-power plant. The level of the lake was raised some 20 feet; the scenic and recreational values were guarded so far as possible. While only a little of the Chelan Basin is accessible ile, many trips may be made over rough trails. The most interesting hiking or pack trip is the two or three day loop up Railroad Creek to Hart Lake and to the great Lyman Glacier, overhanging the lake of that name; thence through Cloudy Pass, almost up the Cascade Summit; down Agnes Creek, with its perpendicular canyon walls, to Stehekin River, and back to the lake. Guides and pack horses are obtainable at

Chelan, mostly for public camping, hotel, and clubhouse sites. Lake Chelan may be reached by an excellent macadam highway or by the Great Northern Railway up the Columbia River from Wenatchee. tributaries and in some 25 smaller lakes which dot the mountains. The State Fish Commission has established lished several eyeing stations at various points on the lake to insure a continuous supply of fish.



MOUNT BAKER NATIONAL FOREST

development, spreading to a width of nearly 100 miles. The forest contains a wilderness of stern and rugged mountains, narrow shoe-string valleys flanked by steep slopes, naked spires and crags, and many glaciers. On its 1,483,775 acres this forest bears a timber stand of about 10,400,000,000 board feet. In 1931 a total of 7,392,000 board feet was cut.

either end of the trip. Dompke Lake, hidden behind Dompke Mountain, is also accessible by a short trail from Railroad Creek Bar. The Forest Service has laid out tracts on Lake

Trout fishing is excellent in Lake Chelan and its

Mount Baker National Forest occupies the west slopes of the Cascade Range immediately south of the Canadian border. Here the range reaches its greatest

Mount Shuksan from the Kulshan Ridge Highway

may ascend the Skagit River by rough mountain road to a point 10 miles above Marblemount, where pack horses, guides, and supplies for trail trips are procurable

the total stand amounting to about 30,000,000,000 board feet. During 1931 over 72,129,000 feet of timber was logged on this forest. Surrounding Mount Olympus is a gigantic surrounding Mount of mountain is a gigantic area of rock barrens, glaciers, mountain (10)

The comfort of the traveler is assured at Quinault Lake, Olympic National Forest @ QUINAULT LAKE

(11)

